Amusements."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S:15-Under the Polar 8 BIJOU THEATRE-S:15-Marty Malone. BROADWAY THEATRE - 8:20 The Caliph.
COLUMBUS THEATRE - 5:15 The Girl I Left Behind

DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Getsha. EDEN MUSEE S-Waxworks and Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE-5:20-Rosemary. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-\$:15-Lost, Strayed or stolen. GARRICK THEATRE 8:30-Chevaller

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-The Land of the Living. HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA-S-Vaudeville. RLEM OPERA HOUSE-S:15-El Capitan. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-S-A Parlor Match. HOYT'S THEATRE S:30-Sue.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE S-Half a King. KOSTER & BIAL'S - 8 - Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE - 5:15 - An Enemy to the King.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1896.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile has captured Dongola. - The Czar and Czarina left Copenhagen for Leith, whence they will proceed to Balmoral to visit Queen Victoria. - Hong-Kong advices are that the insurgents in the Philippine Islands are gaining ground in the interior.

DOMESTIC.-Major McKinley passed a day of rest after a week in which he spoke to 100,-000 visitors and shook hands with 60,000 people. - General Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio sued an estimate of the probable result of the election, giving McKinley 278 electoral votes, or 54 more than needed to elect. === A fire in Oswego, N. Y., did \$100,000 damage, ____ John Boyd Thacher gave out a letter to Chairman Danforth saying that he had not changed his gold views, but would vote for Bryan and

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Governor Matthews of Indiana and his party, arrived here to take part in the presentation of a silver service to the battle-ship Indiana to-day. ——A burglar who had robbed a cigar store at No. 1,335 Broadway was shot dead in West Thirty-fifth-st. by a policeman from whom he was trying to escape. The last concert of the season in Central

Park attracted a great crowd. THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 64 degrees; lowest, 55; average, 60%,

At a time of increasing sales a newsdealer or

At a time of increasing sales a newsdealer or train boy som times runs short of a sufficient supply of The Tribune. Readers always confer a favor by reporting such cases to the Business Office of The Tribune, No. 154 Nassau-st.

The Tribune is the original McKinley and Hobart paper, and the leading one. For the best news and the most news, political and otherwise, order The Tribune.

It is conceded by contemporaries that the display of New-Jersey. Brooklyn and Westchester County news in The Tribune is without an iqual in the metropolitan press; and, as the special news of those localities appears also in the regular city and mail editions of The Tribune, suburban residents can, while travelling, depend upon The residents can, while travelling, depend upon The Tribune, absolutely for their name news.

Cases of fatal shooting by policemen in the discharge, or supposed discharge, of their duty have followed one another in unusually rapid succession recently. Another was added to the list yesterday, making four within the last two months. In the latest case the killing seems to have been justifiable. The victim and two companions were caught in the act of robbery, and continued to fice from the policemen in spite of repeated warnings. In fact, the man who was killed defied the officers to shoot. The latter merely did their duty. They will doubtless be exonerated from the charge of homicide and commended by their superiors.

Senator Hill ran the Buffalo Convention by means of a long-distance telephone, but it is plain that he doesn't mean to have any go-betweens. mechanical or otherwise, in the direction of the campaign. In the last two days he has numbered among his visitors John Boyd Thacher, Elliot Danforth and James W. Hinkley, and no one can austere homily was uttered on the awful wickdoubt that political ways and means were talked over in detail. One of the important questions to tract of country, which would never pay the be settled at once was the letter of the candidate for Governor accepting the nomination. It was habited save by savages. These latter things entirely. A suit was then brought to determine keeps within limits the tendency to speculate given out late last night, and is the clearest possible bid for the support of Sound Money Democrats at their convention in Brooklyn on Thursday. As a trimmer Thacher is a distinct suc-

General Charles H. Grosvenor has established an enviable reputation as a political arithmetician, and so special value attaches to the estimate he has made of the probable result of the Presidential election by States. His figures will be found on another page. He reckons that twenty-four States, with 278 electoral votes, are certain to give pluralities for McKinley and Hobart. As 224 votes will be a majority of the Electoral College, there will be fifty-four votes more than are necessary to their election cast by

States, with thirty-five votes, as pretty sure to go for sound money, and five others, with sixtyfour votes, as fairly probable to render a similar verdict, while he concedes seventy electoral votes to Bryan. The tables he has prepared are full of interest as well as encouragement. The prospects are roseate, but none the less there is need of unremitting work, especially in the West and Middle West.

Every week since the nomination has been a busy week for the Republican candidate, but some busy weeks differ from others. Last week was the busiest of all thus far. In the course of it Major McKinley shook hands with some 60,000 people, and his total number of visitors is reported to have been 100,000. Already he has made more than a hundred speeches; and exceedingly good speeches they have been. The demand for the speeches and for the candidate's letter of acceptance is prodigious, and in a day or two the speeches delivered in August will be ready for distribution in printed form. To-day will be a day of comparative rest for Mr. Me-Kinley, but on every other day this week delegations of voters will visit Canton to assure its chief citizen of their support and listen to his inspiring words. It is gratifying to know that he is enduring the strain of the campaign well, and finds himself in excellent health after such a hard week as the last one.

MR. BRYAN'S TRICKS UPON SILVER.

Mr. Bryan is still talking, as if entirely unaware that his ceaseless emission of speeches which contain nothing new and nothing calculated to convince anybody has been doing him harm every day for months. Governor McKinley is gaining every day, as other candidates have gained, by frank exposition of their opinions on pending topics, and no one has achieved greater success in winning the convictions of men by his strong and terse arguments than McKinley himself. Apparently Bryan hopes to keep up by much talking, but there are speeches and speeches.

The only attempt he has made at argument for some weeks discloses again the tricky dishonesty of his whole reasoning on the silver question To a Southern audience he says that if the silver-mine owner gets only fifty-three-cent dollars for his bullion he will gain no more than he does now; but if he gets one-hundred-cent dollars for his bullion the people will get no worse dollars than they do now. This shuffling is discreditable in a candidate for any high office. Mr. Bryan knows that the standard silver dollar is to-day worth 100 cents merely because a pledge of Government to maintain the parity of its coins, embodied in the Republican act of 1890, insures the acceptance of silver dollars as the representatives of gold. He knows that free coinage would take away instantly the possibility of keeping that pledge, and his declarations show that he, if President, would not try to keep it. What would then be the value of the silver dollar?

Mr. Bryan is so tricky and has so little intellectual self-respect that he stoops to represent the paper note as the dollar which it promises to pay. Silver bullion would undoubtedly be worth 129 cents per onnce, and standard dollars would be worth 100 cents, in the legal-tender paper, which is now, but then would not be, equivalent to the gold it promises. But Mr. Bryan knows perfectly well that the paper would then be redeemable in standard silver dollars, and that gold would command a premium, so that the paper and the silver dollars would be worth less than 100 cents in gold. That is exactly what he has been promising his Populist friends at the West-a cheaper dollar, no longer having the alleged inflated buying power put into it by the disuse of silver. Then if the bullion holders could get legal-tender dollars for silver, Mr. Bryan pretends at the East that they would get dollars worth 100 cents, but at the same time he promises his Western adherents that those dollars shall not have as much purchasing power as a gold dollar or the legal tender has now. The paper and the standard silver coinage, he guards against the silver money dollar would inevitably fall in value together, of the United States with a keen instinct and no man can say how much. If the paper and silver dollar should retain

the same buying power which the gold and the legal-tender dollar now have, the silver miner would plunder the people to the extent of about 61 cents actual value on every ounce, or on 63,-500,000 ounces, the quantity produced in a recent year, over \$38,000,000 a year. But if the paper and silver dollar should come to have no greater purchasing power than the standard dollar containing 371 1-34 grains of silver would now have without the Government pledge, the mineowner would gain nothing, as The Tribune has tried to make him understand, but would really lose, because the mistaken rotion that the legaltender paper obtainable for bullion would retain its purchasing power would certainly stimulate a greater increase in production of silver, and thus would probably depress the price much further. Mr. Bryan is not candid enough to tell anybody which he thinks would happen. But his arguments at the East imply that he thinks silver bullion would rise to par in gold, so that every ounce would be worth \$1 2914 in gold, which would rob the people for the benefit of mineowners. At the same time his arguments at the West imply that he believes the paper would fall to the bullion value of the silver dollar, thereby robbing every laborer of part of his wages, and every depositor or other investor of part of his savings. If he were in the least worthy of high honor or fit to hold the powers of a high office, he would realize that he could not be respected by anybody without declaring which of the two results he expects and intends to reach by free coinage of silver.

GOLD IN THE GUIANAS.

When, searcely a year ago, the Venezuela boundary question became acute, attention was called to the value of the region in dispute. It was said to be rich in gold-almost comparable, in fact, with the gold fields of California, Australia and South Africa. It was added that important discoveries of gold were what had caused the sudden influx of British colonists into the disputed territory, contrary to old agreement, and had caused the British Government to repudiate its former offers of settlement and greatly to extend its claims. Prompt denial of these statements followed. It was earnestly, almost passionately, declared, by men who professed to Brooklyn, and their decision is not of a nature to have visited and explored it, that the whole region in dispute was an almost uninhabitable swamp, that the death rate was more than 50 per cent a year, and that the resources of the country were meagre in the extreme. Many an edness of threatening war over so worthless a cost of clearing it up, and could never be inwere said not so much by Englishmen as by the American advocates of the British side of the the Aldermen was rendered by Justice Daniels. case. Perhaps those who said them believed man did.

Testimony on the subject which even the most rampageously Anglophile of Americans must heed now comes to hand. Sir Augustus Hemming, the Governor of British Gulana, has been inspecting the region in question, and "The London Standard" reports some of the things he has seen. Descriptions of that territory as "a worthless swamp" and "a pestiferous fever-hole" are, it declares, the outcome of ignorance, espe cially when applied to the disputed ground. Along the coast are miles of rich plains, "mudflats," from which in slavery days great fortunes

"enormous height before the branches begin." of those of their number who "have no use for" Finally, there is the great table-land of the in- Civil Service Reform. terior, at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea-"an illimitable vista of high grass, where countless herds of cattle might graze." It is, adds "The Standard," no "worthless swamp," but a vast virgin tract as rich as any area in Jersey a political farce of rare merit and attropical Africa, and far preferable to any in the tractiveness. Compared with it the play "For latter continent.

So much for the general character of the countime there has been nothing but placer mining. and that of a rude description. The industry was begun in 1884, when 250 ounces of gold were washed out. Thereafter there was a pretty steady and decidedly rapid increase, until in the year ending April 1, 1894, more than 138,500 ounces were produced. Since then, for obvious reasons, there has been a slight falling off, last year's output being only 122,744 ounces. The total production of gold, simply by washing the alluvial soil, since 1884, has been no less than 759,490 ounces. "The largest quantities of gold." adds "The Standard," "have come from the very area which Venezuela says belongs to her." At last machinery has been erected in the Barima Bryanism. In a gentle manner, peculiar to himregion-disputed territory-and quartz-crushing has begun. The first ten days' work resulted in an output of 776 ounces. And rock of similar quality abounds. No wonder Mr. Chamberlain is interested in the matter and in favor of a forward policy. The discovery of gold does not, of course, affect in the least the ownership of the land. The boundary dispute ought to be settled shores, arresting seventy million people, and purely on its merits, without regard to the richness or the worthlessness of the object of contention. But at least we should henceforth be spared the idle babble about the "miserable swamp." The wrangle is not over a worthless wilderness, but over one of the most valuable tracts of land on the entire continent.

A GREAT DAY FOR SEWALL.

That was an opportune moment which Mr. Arthur Sewall chose to announce to an expectant world his views on free silver. On the very day on which he was declaring: "The "greatest monopoly in the world is the gold monopoly. . . . I arrived at my present convictions concerning free silver by study-"ing the question as a business man." The Tribune was printing the first revelation of the fact that whatever silver convictions he might have acquired as a business man he was particularly careful as a business man to acquire gold money from those who dealt with him. It was a pretty coincidence. Mr. Sewall ought to be pleased. It presents him as a consistent bimetallist of silver convictions and gold practices.

Mr. Sewall will also be pleased to know he has the hearty support and favor of Tammany-what is left of it-including the defaulters and other business men in that organization who have been converted to free silver for business reasons. One Tammany man took a common-sense view of Mr. Sewall's fondness for gold contracts and said: shows that Sewall is a good business man. "He doesn't let his political theories interfere "with his business affairs. What a fool he "would be if he did!"

That, it must be admitted, is a strong presentation of the case. Mr. Sewall knows enough to distinguish between politics and business. Silver is good politics, and gold is good business. On that both Mr. Sewall and the Tammany boys as business men are agreed. Now, some foolish people might get the notion that political opinions meant something, and that a man should not ask his fellow-men to adopt a course of action that he declines to follow himself, but, as the Tammany man says, "What a fool he would be if he did." Mr. Sewall is a good business man. He not only refuses Mexican silver, but, in fear of free which must commend him to farmers and in office. They have been complaining about the country being run by politicians. Now they have a chance to reward a man whose politics does not interfere with his business. The only trouble is a lot of them are likely to imagine that they are, as Mr. Bryan has told them, also business men, and they may agree that. if gold is good business for Mr. Sewall, it may also be good business for them. Then they may say, "We won't let theories interfere with "our business. What fools we would be if we

ALDERMEN AND CIVIL SERVICE.

An important question is to come before the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen at its meeting today, when it will be called on to decide whether it will approve or reject the report of the Budget Committee in reducing the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission from \$15,000 to \$5,000. By the terms of the city charter the Aldermen have power to consider the budget prepared by the Board of Estimate, but their power is limited to the reducing of items agreed to by that Board; it has no authority to increase any appropriation. The action of the Aldermen in this matter is final, and no power exists to alter the budget after they have finally passed on it. If the Common Council as a whole indorses the action of its committee, it will do so in plain defiance of publie sentiment and of common-sense. For all practical purposes it might as well reduce the appropriation to \$10 as to cut \$10,000 from the meagre amount allowed by the Board of Estimate. But not even the most rabid member of the commit-

means of carrying on its work. without change if no appropriation were made, since competitive examinations are an imperative requirement of the Constitution, and a precedent has already been established in making up a deficiency in the Commission's treasury by the passage of an act of the Legislature providing t with additional funds. Furthermore, the courts of the State have passed upon a question almost identical with that now pending in give aid and comfort to the men who are bent on starving out the Civil Service officials. The bearing of this decision on the present case is pointed out by "The Brooklyn Eagle," which has denounced the act of the Aldermen's committee with gratifying emphasis. When an appropriation was made for the execution of the Civil Service law in Buffalo, the Aldermen of that city, not being in sympathy with reform, cut it out the legality of their action, and a decision against The purpose of the Aldermen was to defeat the "neither the members of the Common Council right or power to do. . . . When a law has been constitutionally enacted it is the imperative duty of all public officers, and was expressly made so by the act itself, to carry its provisions into effect."

The meaning of this language is so plain that even a Brooklyn Alderman should be able to grasp it without asking the assistance of a lawyer. The Buffalo case and the Brooklyn case are in essence parallel. The purpose of the city fathers in both cases is the same-to prevent the

these States. General Grosvenor also counts five were made in sugar-growing. Back of them are laws relating to appointments from being carried ing caution in making loans has a restricting ranges of sand-hills a few hundred feet high. into effect. With the unequivocal statement of a influence. So great has been the depression for Then comes a forest-belt of a hundred and fifty learned Judge that no official has any right or inites-"forests of a grandeur inconceivable to power to do this before their eyes, it will require depleted, so that a sharp and even unwhole-"those who know only the woodlands of Europe an uncommon degree of hardihood for the Alder-"-trees of an immense girth, running to an men in Brooklyn as a body to indorse the views

A GREAT POLITICAL FARCE.

There has been put before the people of New-Congress," in which John T. Raymond amused so many thousands, was colorless, pointless and William D. Daly.

Mr. Davis is a gentleman who takes an active interest in political affairs for hygienic reasons. He is for Free Silver, Free Gold and unrestricted voting privileges-for his side. Mr. McDermott is an uncompromising opponent of Bryan and self, he describes the present Free Silver eruption as a species of madness fostered by stark, raving lunatics. Senator Daly, affectionately known as "Bill," emits fourteen yards of words each day for the purpose of proving that nothperfidious Albion from landing an army on our country to Great Britain.

In handling his subject the author seems to be at times unduly hilarious, and he drags in cousiderable extraneous matter. It was not necessary, for instance, to go back four years in order to show that Mr. McDermott might have been Mayor of Jersey City only that Mr. Davis, through some misunderstanding, forgot to tell his warriors to vote for him. Nor was it germane to the story to rake up a correspondence in which Mr. Daly described Mr. McDermott as being everything but a gentleman, while Mr. McDermott fervently responded, "You're another, and a great deal worse.

The real interest in the play begins with Act II. Davis marshals all his forces in line for Bryan and Free Silver, and every man who says hlm nay, with a few conspicuous exceptions, is bastinadoed and thrown into the Passaic River. But the army needs fodder, and the wealthy men who have been in the habit of providing sustenance are this time on the other side of the fence. Davis Indicates his claim to leadership by evolving a scheme to have Mr. McDermott, the leading Gold Bug of New-Jersey, nominated for Congress. There is much murmuring among the soldlers, who have been taught to regard as heretics, infidels and outlaws all who bow not to the Silver Idol, but Davis must be obeyed, and he is.

Act III brings Messrs, McDermott and Daly together on the same platform. McDermott talks eloquently about the infamy of the Free Silver propaganda and declares that all who countenance it ought to be put in jail or in an insane asylum. Daly's turn comes next. He demonstrates, to his own satisfaction, that through Free Silver alone is to be found the moral, physical and financial salvation of the country, and concludes with an invocation to vote for his friend McDermott, at the same time throwing his tongue out two inches beyond his teeth and closing the left optic.

The fourth and last act opens on Election night. McDermott's lifeless corpse lies in the centre of the stage. The body is covered with assegals. Davis, Daly and a regiment of supernumeraries are engaged in a war dence. Unholy joy illumines their countenances, and as the curtain goes down they are heard murmuring: "Well, we elected our Sheriff, anyway."

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Already about \$27,365,000 gold has arrived from Europe since the flow began, and about \$10,000,000 more is known to be on the way. Moreover, the conditions are such as promise a continuance of the inflow, unless some change which none can now perceive as possible should suddenly occur. Serious political disturbances in Europe would probably bring a great amount of ment. A serious financial panic abroad appears equally outside the limits of probability, but i it should come might have a similar effect. It is too late for American crops to be so injured that the large surplus which Furope will need could not be supplied. If it were possible for Bryan to be elected, the six weeks before the election must first bring much gold to pay for products exported. The root of the matter is that gold now has to come, at least for a time, to pay for the grain and cotton, the provisions and oil, which Europe must have, and it is scarcely conceivable that business can so suddenly recover before the election as to cause imports exceeding in value the exports. The official statement for August makes exports exceed imports by \$19,194,342, instead of last year's import excess of \$15,131,324, and this would naturally be followed by a larger excess in September, as the crop of cotton has only

ages with the specie movement bestow an attention which it scarcely deserves upon that device of the banks for giving information which does not inform. The gold is actually in the country, the official statements show that it is going into the Treasury in large amounts in exchange for legal tenders drawn out for tee would dare to make such a proposition in use, and bankers bear witness that there is public, however much he might secretly desire to not now any visible disposition to heard gold cut off the Civil Service Commission from the in this region, while paper is almost exclusively demanded in the large drain to the interior Without doubt that work would be carried on Apparently the temporary needs of the South, resulting from the New-Orleans bank troubles, have been fully met by the shipments made, and last week the drain of nearly \$5,000,000 was almost all for the Northwest, presumably in connection with the movement of crops. The important commercial failures during the week did not have any serious visible effect, though, by increasing the caution of bankers, they doubtless checked the disposition to expand commercial accommodations. There is some talk of unusual maturities shortly after Octoher I as if these might involve disturbance, but whoever will call to mind the dull state of trade four months ago will realize that there was not enough business doing about that time to create any unusual amount of paper. In May, last year, and much smaller than in the same months under normal conditions. But the prudence of bankers serves a good purpose if it By such purchases, it is stated that prices of

which appears in many directions. hides have been advanced at Chicago 14 per them to be true. Certainly no well-informed execution of the law, and "that," said the Justice, cent in two weeks, sales of wool have been nor any other official of the State or city has the which is not far from four times the quantity probably consumed in the mills now operating unusual sales of pig-iron are supposed to have more in two weeks than in as many previous months, and the cotton market has been strongly held in spite of large receipts. All these operations denote growing confidence that demand, and while neither fron nor wool has after rising to 8%, it is evident that prevail-

ishment should be supplemented, as it was last year, by speculative purchases of goods.

Wheat receipts continue heavy, in spite of all the stories of short yield and disappointment about threshing, and in three weeks have been 17.855,868 bushels against 16,791,660 in the same weeks last year. The Atlantic exports are also larger, in three weeks, flour included, 5,796,184 bushels, against 3,837,129 last year, and the price has advanced a little, owing to buying for export, covering of shorts and advices from the West that receipts are going Now, as to the gold. Until the present linane. Indeed, this new attraction promises to to diminish soon. Cotton continues to move overshadow that thrilling detective story, "The freely, and the enormous crop seems now to be Mystery of Wolfert's Roost; or, Where Is He well out of danger. Even if the wheat yield of the Cabinet are doing their duty in oppos-At?" The name of this new ciaimant for popular | falls short, which the movement so far by no favor is "Which Is Which; or, Who Is the means indicates, the supply of corn would help like of which was never seen before—the en-Chump?" It will be presented for the ensuing to reimburse farmers and also to meet foreign Hudson County. The leading characters are and fluctuating since the New-Orleans failures, Robert Davis, Allan L. McDermott and Senator but the fact that most of the cotton mills have started up again, or will do so immediately, Secretary Lamont well terms a moment of dehelps to strengthen holders.

The manufacture of cotton is somewhat encouraged by an increased demand and better prices for goods, the advance in prices of representative goods averaging about 6.7 per cent since the first week in August, but there is as yet no indication of as much as a normal demand for distribution. If cotton rises, however, the heavy stocks of goods held by the mills will show profits. The boot and shoe concerns report rather more orders, though it remains the fact that very little has been done ing short of the election of Bryan can prevent for spring trade, while the orders for winter goods are nearly filled. Shipments from Boston, according to "The Shoe and Leather Retransporting the factories and railroads of the porter," have been larger in September thus far than in any previous year, though exceeding those of 1894 only 3 per cent. The demand for finished products of iron and steel does not yet enlarge in the least, but the tone of business is much more hopeful, and there are less concessions in price to secure transactions. Some further decrease in output has occurred this month, and the production of coke in the Connellsville region falls considerably below 50,-000 tons weekly.

On the whole, the volume of domestic trade shown by exchanges at the principal clearinghouses is relatively smaller than in previous months. The daily average in July was 4.6 per cent smaller than last year, in August 11.4 per cent smaller, and in September thus far has been 16.1 per cent smaller. The railroad earnings thus far reported, exclusive of Canadian and Mexican lines, which blur the record by large gains, show a decrease of 4.1 per cent compared with last year, and 12.4 compared with 1892, the loss on granger and Southwestern roads being 18 per cent or more. The reported cutting of rates is apparently the main cause, as the movement of products is heavy. but the westbound freight at present is light, especially in the classes of goods which pay the best. Considering the stringency of money. it is not at all surprising that failures in September show liabilities nearly double those of | Charles L. Chapin, the old-time telegrapher, was last year and closely approaching those of the same weeks in 1893, the increase being mainly in manufacturing lines.

After his experience in running the Buffalo Convention from Wolfert's Roost, Senator Hill enabled himself to read messages altogether by is convinced that the long-distance telephone is a "great invention." Naturally.

Watson has given Sewall several severe drubbings already. In the light of the latest revelations regarding the second man on the Chicago ticket, he will be prepared to flay him alive. The Tribune is glad to be the means of affording Watson so good an opportunity for adding to the gayety of nations.

Gladstone is going to make a speech against the Sultan, and though he has overlapped fourscore in age, shifting to the lean and slippered pantaloon, his big manly voice is not yet tuning again toward childish treble nor piping and whistling in its sound. On the centrary, it is still vibrant and world-echoing, like a battle-horn. It was uplifted against the oppressor and on the side of the oppressed before most of with the advancing years has lost little or nothing of its force and potency. He will give the grand Turk a hot quarter of an hour.

Senator Sherman and ex-Congressman Butterworth are going to expound sound-money doccapital hither for safe and undisturbed invest- trines in the Far West, and other competent speakers are likely to be sent to that part of the country later on. There is a rich field for missionary work out there, and the speeches of Sherman, Butterworth and others cannot fall to be effective in making votes.

The melancholy days approach, the saddest of the year, in which the President will have to take a pathetic leave of the finny inhabitants of Buzzard's Bay, the Chogset and Chebog and Malashagany, the Misticup and Mummachog, the Tullibee and the Tittameg and the Squeteague, to say nothing of the Quahog, the Tautog and the Pooquaw. The farewell Potlatch is spread and the wickup abandoned. the great piscator comes back with the revolving year, the fish and the camp and the feast will await him as of yore, but he will no more appear in the war paint and feathers of magistracy. He will ficat unwent begun to move while the outgo of wheat is in- and welter to the parching Buzzard's Bay winds, as a strictly private citizen, a station which he cially as a great majority of his fellow-citizens are thereto of consenting mind. But he will remain in memory as he is in fact, the greatest fisherman in the annais of the Republic. His fame will continue to expand till posterity preserves of him nothing less than the Brobdignagian tradition that

His rod was fashioned of a mighty oak. His line a cable that could not be broke;

His book was hammered from a dragon's tail, He sat upon a rock and bobbed for whale, Whether his civic achievements or his renown as an angler abide longest in memory

time must determine, but in contemporary judgment the latter is the more shining section of his procedure. Even in that, however, there is always the popular misgiving that Thurber may have tampered with the record, giving him a bigger score than he is really entitled to. Politics is absorbing public attention nowa

days, but it may not be out of order to remark that the people of New-York are still waiting with proper patience for the Rapid Transit Commissioners to devise some scheme for affording them better facilities for speedy movement about

The projected general strike in the shipping

trade of Europe, beginning with the dock workers, which was to have been begun in Liverpool on September 28, will very likely be postponed now that "Tom" Mann, the agitator, has been arrested. The air of labor centres in Europe has been full of rumors of an impending inter national strike, and Mann has been abroad enlisting the dock-workers in the movement. In a recent article in "The Seamen's Chronicle" Mann deplored action by sections of workingmen whose employments are interdependent, and he insisted that all negotiations with emmuch reduced stocks in the hands of makers, ployers should be conducted by or under the sanction of the "Central Council" of the Federation. He also took the ground that the Council will habitually consult its constituents, and be guided by the properly expressed opinion of the members of the various unions, as made known by the executives of such unions, and by the tactics of employers, the state of trade, yet risen in price and cotton sank to Si2 cents | the season of the year, etc. The ultimatum

eration is that "if the employers do not con-'cede these demands by September 28, and they "refuse to submit the matter for conference and "arbitration, then, if a strike ensues, it will not be the International Federation that will be re-'sponsible, but the employers themselves." Recent dispatches have intimated that it was the agitation that "Tom" Mann was carrying on among the dock-workers that was the immediate and direct cause of his arrest. The Federation is a big order, and it embraces "forty-"seven unions connected with the shipping and 'carrying trades." Will the Federation now be forced to wait a little longer, to postpone beyond September 28 the turning on of the lever of a general lockout?

Secretary Carlisle is going to make some sound money speeches in Kentucky. All the members ing the free-silver idiocy. It is a spectacle the tire Administration arrayed against the regusix weeks at one-night stands in various parts of needs. The cotton market has been feverish larly nominated candidates of the party to which it belongs. Regularly nominated, certainly, but nominated, all the same, in what lirium.

PERSONAL.

"Professor Newcomb," says "The Washington Star," "who since 1877 has been in charge of the American Nautical Almanac, went to Paris this spring to attend a congress of the directors of the European Ephemerides. There he received great attention, and enjoyed all the privileges of his position as an associate of the Institute of France and as an officer of the Legion of Honor, although our Government would not allow him to wear the beautiful decoration which had been sent to him His visit also excited interest from both Americans and Paristans because of his work as president of the Franco-American committee for aiding our the Franco-American committee for signing our young men who wish to study in Paris. Dr. G. Brown Goode, whose death is such a less to the scientific world, was secretary of that committee. From France Professor Newcomb went to Glasgow to attend the jubilee of Lord Kelvin, and received an honorary degree there. One of the pleasures of the summer was that of making the acquaintance of Sir Joseph Lister. Cambridge also honored him with a degree. In July Dr. Billings and he attended a conference in London on the international cataloguing of scientific publications, at the request of the State Departmen

Professor S. Satthianadhan, of India, who is visiting in this country, is a pure Hindoo in race, and fills the chair of logic and moral philosophy in the Presidency College, of Madras. He is a graduate of the University of Cambridge, England, and has taken two post-graduate courses in that in-stitution. Both he and his wife are earnest Chris-tians, and he is chairman of the National Council of the India Young Men's Christian Association.

President W. C. Young of Centre College, Dan ville, Ky, who died the other day, was one of the most widely known Presbyterian ministers in the country. He was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly when it met in Portland, Ore, and when the Briggs question was up for discus-sion.

Dr. Nachtel, who has been under orders from the French Government to make an extended investigation into the sanitary arrangements of New York, the means employed to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, etc., has returned to Paris. He will immediately present his report to the Min-ister of the Interior.

"The Philadelphia Record" says that the late probably the discoverer of the modern method of reading telegraph messages by sound. It occurred to him while in charge of Cornell's line from New York to Erie, that the sounds made by the instrument for each separate letter were as distinctive as the letters on the dial. By careful study he tors under him. They had been in the habit of sending private messages over the wire, and it was impossible to stop them. Finally an operator down the line somewhere tried to work an old trick of his and get excused for a day's fishing. He telegraphed to the operator in Mr. Chapin's office, asking to get Mr. Chapin to let him off. Mr. Chapin was sitting with als back to the instrument when the message came in, and, without turning around, he said to the operator: "Tell him no." The man was so surprised that he almost fell off his chair. Eventually Mr. Chapin divuiged his secret, and in time the knack of reading by sound became generally known. knack of reading by sound became generally known. Now it is used entirely.

Berlin, Sept. 20.-Baron von Ketteler, First Secretary of the German Embassy in Washington, has sailed for New-York on board the steamer No mannia.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There is prudence and a regard for posterity in the Kings, Czars, Sultans and other high providing and setting up one's gravestone before berlain, of Hartford, Conn., will hardly tend to make the practice popular. The monument bearing, with his name, the record of his birth and virtues was hardly set in its place before he was a few minutes clarged between the two occurment, though no other testimony of it appears. His forethought was creditable to him, as there is no reason to doubt that he was inspired with the idea of lifting the burden of his posthumous con memoration from his surviving relatives way it turned out will hardly invite imitation of the practice. It is well, after all, to remit this duty to posterity, though it is considerate to leave the money to pay for it, taking the chance of its being spent in other ways, as sometimes happens.

No Undignified Haste.—"Your Honor," said the policeman, "dis felly an half a dozen olders was rushin de can."
"Scuse me, judge," Mr. Dismal Dawson took occasion to say, "but while it is a fact that we was circulatin the can all right, dey wasn't the least idee of rushin it at any time."—(Indianapolis Journal.

The following communication has just been sent to this office by a Western newspaper man.

to this office by a Western newspaper man:

Gentlemen: Please discontinue sending the bundle of "Tribs" to this office. I am busted, knocked out, and all ready to be sold out. Cordwood and cabbage, pumpkins and promises have proven inadequate to pay help, insurance and rent. Wife does her own housework, washing included, and I've been sticking type, washing rollers, running press and grinding out fifteen or twenty columns of stuff a week besides taking full charge of the profamity department; but it's no go. Many years ago I worked on The Tribune, but came West to do the "growing up" act that Horace Greeley advised. I've grown some, and am still groaning. Yours, flying distress signals.

A correspondent of "The Boston Herald" says that a Catholic revival is in progress all over Mexico. And he adds that there has recently been a marked revival of bull-fighting. "A young caballero," he says, "a fine lad, exemplarily plous, a member of some church society for godly youth, charitable, devout in his morning attendance at church, may be seen at Tacubaya on Sunday afternoons transformed into a possessed person, shouting improper words at bungling picadors or banderilleros, and making of himself a spectacle for gods and men. Such is the power of 'la aficion,' or the liking, to eachain young and old. Buil-fighting was stopped here until, silver falling desperately low, it was found necessary to get more revenue to pay the interest on the municipal debt due in gold in London. No easier way of raising money has ever been found than in licensing the rings. Hence the revival of the old barbarous but magnificent and enthralling sport of the Car-

A WATSONIAN WARBLE.

A WATSONIAN WARBLE.

Come list to the lay I will filt you to-day,
And likewise to-night and to-morrow.

And the day after that you will still find me pat
With my mingled rejoicing and sorrow.

On the grave situation that puzzles the Nation
I will lecture with language most free.
I'm ready to rush on to any discussion—
But my favorite topic is Me.

I will jump at the chance for a word on finance: An off-hand discourse economic. An off-hand discourse economic.

In a rage I will fail on the street yelept "Wall,"
And I sometimes indulge in the comic.

I will yow that the Eagle from tyranny regal
By patriots rescued must be.
I need no rehearsal on themes universal—
But my favorite topic is Me.—(Washington Stat

-(Washington Star. Pulaski, Mo., possesses a Populist with a beard five feet long, who must be a much better repre-sentative of the principles of the party than the beardless Watson or the moderately the Pulaski man boosted upon the ticket the canvas would be more picturesque in a high wind, but would come to the same result, no amount of hair on either end of the countenance of either candidate being equal to its rescue. The case generally invites a paraphrase of the old